W. O. BROWNLOW, Editor and Proprietor. THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS.

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# KNOXVILLE TENN. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1861.

#### TH VISCHE CHARLES W. G. BROWNLOW.

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age Calls on persons to because candidates will be in-All elvertisements on which the number of inertions is not marked, will be published that rounts, and charged

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# Brownlow's Whia.

KNOSVILLE, TENN .:

saturday Morning, September 21, 1861.

### Proscription for Opinion's Sake.

The following article from the Richmond Was of recent date, will open the eves of many of the Secessionists, and especially that class of them who were formerly Whigs and Unionists! The Whip copies a short articles from the Ecommer, and then adds the disclosures to which we call attention. There know each other-they are on the spot, and know whereof they speak. We do not quote from Lincoln's journals, but from Davis's bodily harm either to himself or his house-Confederacy. A rich time is coming :

s-acted in the Varginia Convention, is bent on, organizing a regular opposition to the Government. Under all the names that it has borne, that element in our politics has and though the events of last spring annihile ed its materral form, or at least courses it to disappear from public row, it exists aiways with undiminished virulence, and awaits the opportunity besicing into light again. Latterly et; ex sience has seconic hore distinctly evident than be-fire, and the leaders of the party throw out from time to time want they seem to intend as factors of public opin-Sometimes they appear as random rading in their accuracy opers; sometimes until falsome admitten of the Prosecut, sun mingion possenous sings of the best supports of his tice rement, and even the malignant gab-bic of the unsessings of that party in the streets, shows their intent. They will sain appear in rancorous and continued opposition to any Southern Administration that

prompt the formation of a party by the Sub- household is meditated; any if as a reasonmissionists in the present condition of the country. If there were any possibility of thereby monopolizing the offices of the Goverament, we could imagine an inducementthough a not very patriotic one. Dr adopting tues course, they would effecutally bar themselves from office, and may be, the wish that they would perpetrate that folly, and thereby leave all the offices to a particular clique, is the father to the thought. Being an older Secessionist than Jeff, Da-

vis or any of his Cabinet (unless Mr. Hanter be an exception), flings at Bulmissionis:s or Filionists have no application to na, and therefore we may be privileged to speak our mind without reserve on this subject. Down to the Proclamation of Lincoln, a large portion of the people of Virginia, probably a majority, were in favor of, and had hopes of preserving the old Union. When that document appeared, most of these abandoned their former opinions, they saw that the issue was made between Liberty and Despotism, and like true and loyal sons of Virginia, as they are, no men rallied more promptly to the atandard of the Old Commonwealth. Whole brigades of the army which have endured the hardships of the camp and met the enemy in battle, are composed of these same Unionists, whom people who never have been in a hund. of moles of the enemy, delight to stigmatize no " Submissionista ." " The Bione Wall Brigude" of Gen. Jackson, which stood the brent of the fight at Stone Bridge for twelve hours, and covered themselves and their country with glory, was made up exclusively of "Submissionists" from the strong Union countles. of the valley. The same is applicable to: almost the whole of the gallant army commanded by General Johnson, and might be extended to many other divisions. These people did not panse to get fut and safe places in the Quartermaster's, or Commissariat Departments or the Staff; they went right off to war, and there they have been doing their duty like patriots and heroes. They hav'st been thinking and scheming for organizing parties; their whole souls, all they had and their lives were freely offered for the safety and independence of their country,

if their farmer Unionnism, which they shared with a large portion of their countrymen, is to be an eternal stigma and reproachto them, they would do well to surcectier the posts of danger and suffering to the fisming patriots who delight in denouncing them, and who would do the work so much better than they can. We understand that two of theel accretaries have laid down the broad principle that no man, who held Union principles since the accession of Lincoln, and was willing to accept office under him, shall hold ever known; and the blockade confining it muy office under the Confederate Government. I mostly to the Confederate States, It is bound J. H. Gaux, In the carrying out of this principle, a poor to be cheaper. Still, extravagant prices are man, who held a clerkship in the Treasury have both fought for the country, and every freights by Railroad between here and Louis-

for the cause, with all our devotion to seves akin we cannot put wany the conviction that this to a most unworthy dwarfing of a great and glarious movement for freedom to a mis-erable and cortemptible scramble for office. We are gratified to know, and we take pieceure to stating, that my such marrow, tings erous and unjust spirit animates the Chief of our Confederacy. President Davis sees and recognizes a brother in every man who who is true and found to ats great CAUSE. In following is a copy : his letter to Mr. Nelson, be thus unnounced, in terms worthy of the liberal, enlightened and sagacious leader of the greatest move-ment of any age, the elevated and catholic principle of his 'Administration'

"The dealer of this Government being to maintain the independence it has asserted by the united feeling and action, of all its citizens, it has been its policy not to enter into heretofore existing.

This makes a bond of brothers of all the true sons of the South. Pelsied be the tougue that would mar the happy harmony!

# The Law as to Mobbing a House.

In these days of excitement, when men enter the dwellings of others, or surround them, with a view to commit a felony, upon either person or property, it may be well for the common people to know what the Law is in such a case. ... Orgistad and of the date

Every citizen has a right to occupy his own dwelling flouse in peace and security, so much so, that the law regards his house as his castle, which it is right to defend against rioters and unlawful assemblies, seeking to disturb him in the enjoyment of his rights. When a man's house is visited by a mob, he has a right to exercise his own judgment in the emergency, both as to the purposes of the assailants, and the danger to himself, his household, and his property: and if he reasonably apprehend danger of death, or great court journals, in the Capitol of the Southern | bold, or his bouse : or that the assailants intend, and are endeavoring, in a violent, ri-It is evident to every intelligent observer that the em- orons or turnultuous manner to enter the habitation of the occupant, for the purpose of assauiting, or offering personal violence, to any person dwelling or being thereis, be has the right to defend his house, and in so doing to kill the assailants, or any or all of them, to make the street wholese

The frequent occurrence of riots, in towns and in the country, the law alleges can never make them lawful; and whenever the dwelling of an unoffending eltisen is assaulted by such rioters, it is his lawful province to decide for himself from all the circumstances, wheth-We are at a loss to know what motive would | er a felony upon himself, his house; or his able man, he "essenably apprehends such danger, he may lawfully kill the assailants. This principle of law is guarded by enactments in every State in America, and in most of the States the law is enforced. The law of almost all the States gives a man the right to kill another in defense his property. This right to kill harms no peaceful man. And whoever shall kill a human being, let him do it in necessary self-defense, or in defense of his habitation, property or person, against one who manifestly intends or endeavors by violence or surprise, to commit a known felony, such as murder, rape, robbery, burglary or the like upon either person or property. fo such a case his defense will be complete, and his acquittal certain !

# Newspaper Troubles.

The subscription price of most newspapers is very little over first cost, even at old rates, and the reduction of papers in size. Their advertising patronage has been almost their sole reliance for profits over the actual expenses of the papers. This is all cut off from the North, and greatly curtailed at the South, in every branch. Under these circumstances, all back dues ought to be paid up to publishers, and all new subscribers should pay them in advance, so as to sustain them through this crisis. So far as we are concerned, we find it more difficult to keep under way with our reduced scale, than it was when we issued both our papers, in advance of these troubles .-Our reduction, we hope, is only to last for a brief period. We copy the following sensible notice fron the Macon (Ga.) Telegroph:

Results — The Savennah Republican, Augusta Oustitutionalist, Chrowite & Realized Charleston, Courier
and many other papers, have latterly reduced their size,
owing to the great dissinution of their advertising patrounge. As this reduction does not diminish the an ount
of realing matter facultated by them aids dailies, it is no
disadvantage to their patrons, and all recognity of paper
which ought to be finitated. It is possible that the whole
press of the Santh may be seriously symbarnased for
paper before long, and we are therefore servertalising the
proposition of a similar reduction of the size of the Daily
Telegraph until business chall revive again.

# The Sugar Crops

Our exchange papers state that the Sugar M. Thousachon, crop in the South is more extensive than was | O. P. Taupta, Department, whose father and grandfather demanded for it here, and no interruption of one of whose kindred, capable of bearing inns. Some man of capital ought to purson, is now in the field, has been dismissed the service as unfit to be trusted. We have the same principle is recognized at the har the same principle is recognized at the warf of a profit; which only works one way. We have our the same principle is recognized at the whose the people, and himself make money by selling at one and himself make money by selling at one told Newman to come up next morning and dens, and with Dogberry in the play, says works of the county. I am one that both had located. We are dependent to the same principle is recognized at the burded, in August, for the adoption of the fer-War Opportment. With all our enthusinem | hundred per cent of a profit ;

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To our Priends in Bust Tennessee-

Prompted by an earnest desire to preserve peace among the citizens of East Tennessee and to remove, as far as possible, all enuses signed, on yesterday, voluntarily addressed a hote to Gay. Zonicorena, now in rommand of this division of the State, of which the

Feptender Lith, 1861. Gan. P. E. Lolligorrun, Com'd'g, the Perces of East Ten

Deer Sir :-- We have learned from reliable sources that there is some apprehension existing in the minds of many persons in this quarter of the State, that the people of East Pennessee are likely to break out in open requestions of differences of political opinions | hellion against the existing authorities of the State, and inaugurate a civil war in our midst. We are surprised that any such appprehen-sion should be for a moment cherished, unless those who entertain it have been favored with better sources of information than we can pretend to. Of course, our intercourse and conversations in reference to the present deplorable troubles in which we are all involved, have been, for the most part, with that portion of our citizens known as Union men, and any opinion which we may express is founded upon our knowledge of the purpoers and intentions of the people as derived from that source.

We should deplore a civil war in our midst and we believe that we but reflect the feeling of the Units party in Rust Tennessee in arowing that sentiment. Our counsels for some time past have been for the peace and quiet of the community, and so far as we have any knowledge, these counsels have almost inveriably been responded to favorably by the people. From our knowledge of the people of this portion of the State, we have an abiding confidence that there is no purpose on the part of any respectable number of them to inaugurate civil strife, or provoke a collision between the authorities, civil or military, and themselves. At all events, so far as we have any influence with the people of this end of the State, it will be exerted for the maintenance of the quiet and peace of the communi-

We feel well assured that it is not your purpose univisity to barass or oppress and peaceable and law-abiting citizen, and it is aqually ours to use whatever of weight we may have to prevent any outbreak, or disorderly conduct upon the part of our citizens. You will pardon the expression of our belief, that should the troops now under your command be required upon another field of operations, there will be no danger of an outbreak in this quarter because of their absence; at all events it will not abate our bonest efforts to maintain peace and good order smong our people. Very respectfully, [Signed as below.]

To this note we have received the follow-

BRIGADE HEAD QUARTERS.

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 14, 1861. Gentlemen :-- On my return to Knoxville his morning, after a day's absence, I have been gratified to receive your note of yesterday. The spirit it breathes, together with the influence of your conjoint signatures, must greatly promote that peace and quiet in East Tennessee so much desired by the Government, both State and Confederate. I will most cheerfully hereafter, as heretofore, retain no more military force, and exercise no more military authority, in East Tennessee, than I may deem due to the peace and safety of the community; and I trust, gentlemen, that we may soon have the pleasure of witnessing the disappearance of all misunderstanding among our people, and with it, all military forces from this division of the State. Very respectfully, F. K. ZOLLICOFFER,

Brig. General. To Messrs. F. S. HRISKELL, SAM. MILLIGAN,

JNO. BAXTER, and others.

We sincerely trust that the motives by which we have been prompted in this matter will be properly appreciated by the Union men throughout East Tennessee. We are satisfied that we have truly represented to the military authorities, the disposition and purposes of our people as a body, and we earnestly bope that our friends in every locality will demonstrate by their conduct that the confidence reposed in their peaceful intentions has not been misplaced. We trust we will not be regarded as presumptuous in invoking all to continue the pursuit of their penceful vocations, and to studiously refrainfrom the use of lutemperate language and from violent acts calculated to provoke collisions with the soldiery now in our midst .-To preserve the peace of our section, and the safety of ourselves and families, is surely worthy the combined effort of us all. Resistance to the present authorities can only regult in the destruction of those who undertake it. We therefore earnestly invoke our friends, in favor of peace, both in word and

F. S. Hotskell, SAN. MILLIGAN, JOHN BAXFRE, WM. P. CRIPPER, W. G. BROWSLOW.

D. K. Toung. CONALLY F. TRIGG. JNO. M. FLEMING. SAM'L PICKENS, R. H. Hopspan WILLIAM RODGERS, S. R. Roouses, W. C. PICKERS. G. M. HARBN.

# The Working of the Rule.

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Had all yet there will be a surface and

munent Constitution " of the Southern Confederacy, by a majority of 50,000, it was urged and still is, that the minority should quietly submit, and that minority are doing so with extended to irritate our people, the undet, the best grace they can. But at the same time Kentneky voted not to go out of the Uaion, by at least 100,000 of a majority in the popular vote, and elected two thirds of the Legislature of the same faith. That State asks to be let alone by the Confederacy, and asks that the majority shall govern!

## That Union Sign.

For some two or three years past the several religious denominations of this city, have been bolding Union Prayer meetingsthat is to say, a uniting of denuminations, to act together in the same common cause of Christianity. Their room is on the corner of Main and thay street, and a very handsome sign, with gold-leaf letters, "Union Phayen MEETING," told the passer-by where to call. Last week one or two of the Confederate troops from Mississippi collected and demolished the sign. One of the Preachers of the city remonstrated, but they swore vehemently that no d-d Union sign could stay up where they were!

### Extortion in Salt.

There are large quantities of saft in the Southern States, and more especially in Virginla and Tennessee, and a miserable system is in operation to conceal the fact and extort from the people. Prices are now demanded fhr salt that are disgraceful—the people are imposed upon grossly-and the war is made the occasion of oppressing them by swindsers who are loudest in their clamor for Southern indeper dence!

# Meeting in Blount.

We are desired to say, that Mr. S. Mathews, member elect to the Legislature, will meet the citizens of Blount county at Maryville, on Monday, 23d inst , to confer with them as to their wishes, in relation to matters and things

#### The Fight at Friend's Station. Esitor of the Knozville Whig:

Stn-In the Knoaville Register of the 8th Sept., I find a communication signed Southerner, which makes an attack upon my character as a public Officer, which I feel called upon to reply to, by a statement of the facts. But first, as to my brothers attacking a Mr. Cook, a Volunteer in Capt. Branners Company. Cook came to New Market and grossly insulted two of my brothers, and they did pelt him with stones as they ought to have done. And it is not necessary to state more in this bel alf. than to say that twelve of the most civil respectable citizens of New Market, (a fe whom are Secessionists,) wrotes fair and eu colored statement of the difficulty and sen the same to Gen'l. Zollicoffer, who as I at informed, ordered Mr. Cook's arrest, that he might be punished. If my Brothers were as perfectly justifiable, then the good people where gave the statement have falsified the fact -Southerner knows every one of them, and dare not deny the truth of any statement they make.

As to the fight between that " inoffensive

citizen," Gen. Newmon, and the Grown Keeper, Henderson, (for they are well yoked) I have only to say, that the two live in. little village, (Friend's Station,) about to miles below New Market. A very worthy respectable gentleman living near them comto my house shortly after the difficulty occurred, and stated to me that Henderson bad : he Newman, and that Newman and his friends armed with their guns, were threatening shoot him at sight, and that unless some interfered, it would doubtless lend to m seriously violations of the law; and it was urged upon me, as I was the officer charin a great measure with enforcing the exetion of the criminal law, it was my duty to and prevent, if possible, any farther outbrent After some hesitation, I felt it to be my due to go, and I did so, not as the partizan frien of either Henderson or Newman, but so. for the purpose of having the supremacy the law executed. And I will have state to as to the merits of the controversy between Newman and Henderson, I know nothing, care nothing, except that I was informed that | Henderson's attack upon Newman was without legal justification and without any provobave no dont; and I morardingly procured at A 电位据表现

ntenson, and that the start was to arrest Henderson, which was done, partiby my own assistance. The guard were sum-moned, as I suppose, by the officer, though I do not know who they were, or what their politice are. I do know, however, that I re-

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SHOULD BE SELECTION.

to a final room of the four determinant and attended to despression, and the extended resident to account to

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would not do so. Sometime next morning. as fwas informed, he escaped. That his escape was platted or in way manuer assisted by me is atterly untrue, nor do I believe those who had him in custody intentionally permitted his escape. By only object in the whole af-fair was to have Henderson punished for the crime he had committed, if any he had committed, and to prevent any further violations of the criminal law, if possible. This much it was my sworn duty to do, and there certainly never has been a time when that duty ought to be more faithfully executed than the pres-

if the circulation of the Register was con-fined to the people in the neighborhood, who know the facts, I should not deem a reply necessary. For among those people, I do not believe that the Secessionists, or the respecta-ble portion of them at least, endorse any part of the statement of "Southerner." I think I know the author of the article, and his object in writing it. I do not think the publication of such an article an honorable mode of electioneering for the Depot Agency, particularly against a man of the known business qualifications of Wm. Galbreath.

As to my violent partizen proclivities, it is well known that since the meeting of the Convention at Greeneville, I have been for, and have advocated acquiescence, but the main abject of Southerner was to prejudice my brother, Dr. Thornburgh, who as yet has not

had his triel. This is the first time I have appeared in the public prints for many years, and I hope it may be the last. Fam very certain it will be uniess a man attacks me, whose name is sufficient to entitle him to some credence, much less a man who has to conceal his name in order to give force and credit to what he says. I am very respectfully,

M. THORNBURGH.

# Amusements of the Yankee Prisoners.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Courier gives a letter on the Yankee prisoners now in confinement at the Confederate capital, from which we extract the following with regard to their amusements:

Among their amusements are those of card playing, psalm singing, cursing and de-bating. The latter is almost nightly the occupation of the officers-Ely acts as the oderator of the meeting, takes a hand himself. Huson, his Congressional competitor-s jolly, good-natured soul by the way, fat, funny, interesting-is the leading speaker, and the smaller guns predominate in the intellectual battery according to their various calibres. The subjects are anything and everything you can imagine, ranging on the gamnt from the solemn to the ridiculous. Their subject last evening was derived from the following simple incident:

A newsboy who had been in the habit of selling his paper at three, suddenly ran his price up to five cents, and on making his accustomed sale in the morning to one of the prisoners, the latter at first refused to "come down." The young vender was equally inexorable, and finally carried his point, and received the amount of his demand. This cise in stocks was reported to the Yankewhereupon the question was raised

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ARREST & BUSINESS ALCOHOL a series of the party of a White the state to street the second 人名英克斯拉克士 的现在分子不管 在之 1.创作的 影体 人名英格特斯 10 House to war 是人名对克斯特勒尔 IT OF WEST STATE A THE RESIDENCE OF STREET "信息者"的"经验"(1988年)。 1980年 を言いるとのできるとといいい! T. J. E. SINDAN, LA THE REST STREET WAT PLANT

A SAME AND PROPERTY OF THE PERSON OF The Journal seems on steres and villages with malignity suggests the finited Scates, the we verily believe, were we a community of angels, not only sinlors, but non-combatant. it would still, like a polar bear, suck venom estion offered at the time. That this was so from its paws; or, like the self-supplying and that Henderson deserved punishment, I spider, spin it from its entrails. In its issues ast received, it busied its malice chiefly in trying to weaken our credit, as it had just beard that we intended to raise \$500,000,000 to sustain the nation's life. Striking at that life, it warned us not to expect one guinea from John Bull's capacions bag, forgesting, however, to maintain that the said bag was more laden with debt than money, and was

The transfer of the second of

perforce, pouring out to us, monthly, millions for good to sustain its renerable bearer.

On hearing that \$150,000,000 of that loan were taken at once by the banks of three cities only, the Times may learn that, on this point, as on most others, we have no thanks to give or favore to ask. Also, on remembering that twice in our righty years have we paid off a national debt, while England for one hundred and sixty years has steadily swelled hers; and, in view of our immense resources, as yet scarce in their first developquested as many as two or three gentlemen, ment, it may judge that we can raise and pay who are known to be Secessionists or South- off at home five hundred or one thousand ern men, to go along and help guard him, and millions of dollars, long before John Bull